Listing of Claims:

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Currently amended) A method of producing a high-strength, high-conductivity Cu-Ag alloy plate, comprising the steps of:
(a) casting and rapidly quenching an alloy ingot ~~composed of~~ comprising 4 to 32 atomic % ~~by atom~~ of Ag, with ~~and~~ Cu accounting for the balance,
(b) thereafter cold rolling, and then annealing the ingot at 300 to 500°C for 0.5 to 5 hours under a vacuum, or in an inert gas, reducing gas or mixture of inert and reducing gases atmosphere,
(c) repeating the above step (b) at least once ~~or more~~,
(d) thereafter cold rolling as the finish rolling to ~~have~~ a desired thickness of the plate, and
(e) thereafter annealing the plate at 150 to ~~400~~ 200°C for 0.5 to 5 hours.

4. (Cancelled)

5. (New) A method of producing a high-strength, high-conductivity Cu-Ag alloy plate according to Claim 3, wherein the cold rolling of step (b) is conducted with a workability of 40-76%.

6. (New) A method for determining the optimum temperature for annealing a Cu-Ag alloy plate so as to produce an alloy plate with a desired strength and conductivity, comprising the steps of:
(a) casting and rapidly quenching an ingot composed of 4 to 32 atomic % of Ag, with Cu accounting for the balance,

(b) thereafter cold rolling and then annealing the ingot at 300 to 500°C for 0.5 to 5 hours under a vacuum, or in an inert gas, reducing gas or mixture of inert and reducing gases atmosphere,

(c) repeating step (b) at least once,

(d) thereafter cold rolling as the finish rolling to achieve a desired plate thickness,

(e) heating at least one first sample of the rolled Cu-Ag alloy plate of step (d) to at least one first temperature and measuring the resulting strength and conductivity of the first sample,

(f) heating at least one second sample of the rolled Cu-Ag alloy plate of step (d) to at least one second temperature and measuring the resulting strength and conductivity of the second sample,

(g) establishing a strength-temperature curve and a conductivity-temperature curve from the data collected in steps (e) and (f), and

(h) using the strength-temperature curve and conductivity-temperature curve to determine the optimum annealing temperature required to provide a desired strength and conductivity.

7. (New) The method of claim 5, wherein additional samples of rolled Cu-Ag alloy plate of step (d) are heated to a plurality of temperatures for at least one first time and measured for resulting strength and conductivity, with this data used to establish the strength-temperature and conductivity-temperature curves, thereby improving the accuracy of the curves and improving the accuracy of the determination of the optimum annealing temperature.

8. (New) The method of claim 6, wherein additional samples of rolled Cu-Ag alloy plate of step (d) are heated to a plurality of temperatures for a plurality of times and measured for resulting strength and conductivity, with this data used to establish the strength-temperature and conductivity-temperature curves, thereby improving the accuracy of the curves and improving the accuracy of the determination of the optimum annealing temperature.

9. (New) The method of claim 5, wherein the strength and conductivity of the samples are measured 0° to the rolling direction and 90° to the rolling direction.

10. (New) A Cu-Ag alloy plate annealed at an optimum annealing temperature, the optimum annealing temperature being determined by the method of claim 5.